Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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For the Recorder.

The conscience, we believe, forms scarcely the least part of the human mind, in the view of the popular system of education. It is not known that by any provisions, it is regarded as a faculty to be *strengthened*, as a feature to be adorned, or as a room in the soul to be furnished.

Parents may desire the culture of the moral sense, and teachers may, now and then, endeavor after it; but the system, *as a system*, embraces it not. The duties growing out of the conscience, (indeed, it is the *very* fountain of duty, in man,) may be essential to our well-being. The truths relating to it directly, may be numerous. And mediately, all truth in the mind, all knowledge has a near and special relation to it. Therefore, how it can be a systematically unrecognized, except when there is absolute necessity for its aid, we know not. And why, at each step in intellectual culture, the relation of acquired truth to the conscience, should not be pointed out, we know not. But now, the young learn, not as to the sense of duty; we refer not our knowledge to conscience, for character, and measure. Our intellectual desires, like the cravings of an appetite of the body, are to be satisfied. If any thing has relation to interest, to a name, or to pleasure, let it be had, and for this the passion cries give, give, and the mind is is made to engorge all, on the selfish view. Now in opposition to this craving so like mere passion, and in opposition to this engorging of knowledge so like mere gluttony, the conscience, recognized to this end, would afford a principle of selection as to what should be studied, and what was acquired it would sanctify.

The culture of the moral sense is as nearly related to virtue, as is any cause to its effect. But, is not virtue necessary? What have we, if we gain all besides, and have not genuine virtue of mind and life?

And if experience deceive not, the nice culture of the moral sense is closely connected with high literary merit also. Indeed the supremacy of this faculty enters into the very idea of merit of every kind; and there is no merit in the results of men's actions, however shining and prodigious they may be, unless duty were the impulse. But we do not see high results of intellectual efforts, when abstracted from duty and conscience. Especially in youth, noble consequences of intellectual exertion are produced only in cases connected with a ruling and supreme regard to conscience. But it is proved that they do appear in instances of this kind, by works that are now much read and admired.

The season of culture is youth, which is the time of the highest excitement, and strongest passion. But does not mental improvement demand calmness, and steady perseverance? Something there must be, therefore, to check excitement, to control passion. Passion must not rule in him who aims at even literary excellence. In mental acquisition, to disturb the mind is to overthrow its power. To strive for literary distinction, and be at the same time the slave of passion, is like trying to do two things at once; it confounds reason with sense, and sensibility with brutish instinct.—Nothing but the sway of conscience will therefore give the intellect opportunity for exertion. And to forget conscience, to even depress it from the supreme place in all decisions, is equivalent to cutting off the chance of literary distinction.—This, a mournful experience also is manifesting; for how small a harvest has the culture of the mere intellect of a long time yielded us? Rather, is it not "in the sweat of our brow," that we eat one morsel? and truly, "thorns and briers" are the reward of our tillage.

We should remember, there is in the young a moral faculty; and there are truths kindred and correspondent thereto. The plan of education should have had as plain a reference to these, as to the intellectual faculty, and its kindred truths. The wisdom of including the one faculty and its truths, is at least as evident as is that which embraced the other.

For, can that be considered an adequate system of instruction which has reference to no more than the wants, weaknesses, and sensibilities of a single faculty? Surely the moral sense is hereafter to be brought into exercise, and chiefly depended on; it will define the character, it has its defectiveness, and therefore must be cultivated.

What has the painter done, if he has delineated and colored but half a countenance? Or what is the work of the sculptor called, who, from the marble, has never wrought but the longitudinal half of his figure? We should say, whatever skill he had shown in what he had done, since he stopped short, his half finished subject more resembled a monster than a man. I would apply this to the noble art of education, which is to the human being what the skill of the statuary, or painter, is to their respectively beautiful and finished models.

Education aims to supply what nature has left defective. But nature herself, never leaves a man more incomplete than with too little sensibility to what is virtuous, to know how to esteem the intellectual gifts he has; and with too slight a sense of obligation to employ them aright. Nature's very subjects are never ruder than to be proud of that which is only useless, and to strive, in vain, to dignify what is wrong by partaking in it.—What advantage then have we from an education wherein the sensibilities and virtues of conscience are steadily overlooked? The absurdity of the system is in partially regarding man; and at most taking cognizance of only a single faculty of the soul.

I have reasoned as if the moral sense were only equal in importance with the understanding. But it is higher. It gives character to men. It bestows all our peculiar happiness, and all our peculiar dignity consists in it. "The light that is in us," is the appropriate, divine designation of it. What the eye is in the body, that is conscience in the mind. Therefore, "if the eye be single, the whole body shall be full of light."

But skepticism will say, "it were better to show that there are immutable truths, which you call truths of virtue." It will ask us, (for what doubt will not wickedness plunge men in?) to demonstrate the moral sense. The thought itself is distressful. But in reply we say, demonstrate even the existence of the faculty of the understanding, and its kindred truths; by the very same process then, will we evince both the conscience, and its peculiar sacred virtues. And if it be not a piece of folly to have presupposed even the understanding, and its truths in the educational system, it is wise to presuppose the moral sense, and truth of virtue in the same manner. And one of two conclusions will remain to be adopted, viz: Either it was a piece of folly to presuppose even such a faculty as the understanding in the formation of the popular system of education, or the system has reference to only one half, and that the inferior half of man's nature.

Surely, education presumes original defectiveness, which it undertakes to remedy. It presumes a susceptibility of improvement. What is that defectiveness? What is this susceptibility? These are questions you must settle in forming a plan of culture for the young. And a right settlement of them, being the basis of our work, our plan would be adequate. H.

From the London Visiter.

THE LAW-SUIT.

The village of Yewford very much resembles a hundred other villages in England. It has its parish church overgrown with ivy on the south side; the parsonage house is very much like other parsonages, and the squire's mansion on the hill, with its tall elms and rookery is as like what I have seen in half a dozen other countries as one pea is like another.

Again the church warden of Yewford is a man before hand with the world, one who likes to keep up the different gardes in society. The lawyer is an incessant talker; and the schoolmaster, a tall thin man, with a pale face. The butcher, too, has a broad back and a capacious front; and the landlord of the Bull, a face as red as a rose.

Beside these characters, Yewford has many others, male and female, old and young, gentle and simple, all of them well worthy of being introduced into this narrative; but as such a proceeding would materially interfere with our present object, we must leave them to be severally described by those who have more talent and more leisure. One personage, however, we must not forget, especially as he happens to be the principal hero of our history.

A Mr. Douglass had taken a lodging at the widow Freeman's, but as the village kew next nothing of him, and his concerns, so the good people were at a loss how to speak of him one to another. He was a civil, well behaved man, respectful to the rich and kind to the poor; but no one can live long any where, and least of all in a village, without making friends or foes; and doubtless Mr. Douglass would hava received an earlier intimation of the position which he occupied in the estimation of those around him, had it not been for a circumstance which, for a time prevented the worthy inhabitants of Yewford from making up their minds about him.

The lawyer, though not professionally employed by Mr. Duglass, had discovered a trial was pending, the issue of which would put Mr. Douglass in possession of five hundred a year, or reduce him to the situation of a beggar: who could expect then under such circumstances, that the villagers oi Yewford could come to any satisfactory conclusion as to the estimation in which Mr. Douglass ought to be held, until the issue of the trial should be known?

Mr. Douglass, whatever good qualities he might possess, was evidently not a rich man: and by degrees, an opinion got abroad that he was poor. For some months he was punctual in his payments, as the church clock was to strike the hour; indeed more so, for it sometimes happened that the clock was sadly beyond time.

At length symptoms appeared which most people, whether living in town or country, are quick to understand. A few articles sent to Mr. Douglass by the village draper were not paid for on delivery. The butcher had a small account unsettled, and widow Freeman had whispered to Mrs. Perkins, the publican's wife, that her lodger for the last month, had not paid her a single sixpence.

Things were in this critical state, and the reputation of Mr. Douglass hung treambling in the balance, when a few of the village worthies met together at the Bull, to settle something connected with the poor rates.

The important affairs of the parish being discussed, the lawyer took up the newspaper which had been brought in by the landlord, and soon read in a rapid manner the following announcement:

"The long-pending cause, 'Douglass *versus* Parsley,' is at length decided. The Plaintiff proved unsuccessful."

The lawyer immediately threw down the paper on the table. "Just as I expected," said he, "and just what I think Douglass deserves. If he had applyed me before he commenced his suit, I could have saved him hundreds of pounds. A man must be non compos mentis to take such a cause into court. But I saw how the case stood, he has been led on by a swindling attorney, who will now most likely arrest him for costs. So Mr. Douglass, instead of having a rent-roll of five hundred pounds per annum, must be content to live *in forma pauperis*."

"I never thought that he would help to pay poor rates," said the chuchwarden.

"Poor rates," cried the butcher, "was it ever likely that he would pay poor rates, when he couldn't pay his butcher's bill? It has run in my head for some time past, that his noble would come to ninepence, and I told my wife so.

"Had Mr. Douglass taken a lesson from those who were able to instruct him," said the schoolmaster, slowly delivering his opinion, "had he correctly calculated his profit and loss, he might have been aware that the sum total of his expectations would only amount to a cipher."

"There was always too much froth about him for me," said the publican; "for though he could talk fast enough when it answered his purpose, he was never the man to stop to take a glass of ale, or a glass of brandy and water, from one month's end to another. However, he has run up no score at the Bull, and I'll take pretty good care that he has not even a pipe of tobacco without paying for it."

For some time nothing interrupted the tide of unpopularity which had set in against the unfortunate Mr. Douglass; each expressed his opinion in his own way, but all agreed that too much forbearance had already been exercised, and that it was high time to let Mr. Douglass understand, that an upstart having nothing but a trumpery claim to five hundred a year to support him, would no longer be countenanced by the worthy inhabitants of Yewford.

At length, during a momentary pause, the schoolmaster took up the newspaper, with the idle curiosity of one who has pleasure in reading with his own eyes what has already been read to him by another, when, to his great astonishment and apparent confusion, he made the discovery that the paragraph had been incorrectly read by the lawyer, and that, instead of Mr. Douglass, the plaintiff, having been unsuccessful in the suit, he was reported to have been successful.

This announcement having been made by the schoolmaster, accompanied with an observation on the great advantage of correct reading, a thing which he always tried to impress upon the minds of his scholars, every countenance underwent a sudden change. The lawyer looked as keenly at the newspaper as though he would cut out the piece with his eyes; the churchwarden, half opening his mouth and rising his brows, sat like a statue; the butcher stared at the publican, and the publican stared at the butcher. A clap of thunder would scarcely have been more instantaneous in producing an effect on the whole group.

The unbelieving lawyer was the first to take the newspaper from the hands of the schoolmaster, and as soon as he was convinced of the error into which he had fallen, he burst into an affected giggle, a little resembling a laugh. "You must," he said, "really forgive the hoax I have put upon you, but I wanted to see whether it was possible to persuade you to believe so improbable a thing as that of Mr. Douglass losing his cause. I was convinced, *a priori*, that a verdict must be given in his favour. The defendant had no evidence to bring forward, and I quite expected that he would have allowed judgment to go by default. Never did a jury decide more uprightly, and I shall have great pleasure in congratulating Mr. Douglass on his deserved success.

"Ha! ha! ha!" here burst from the open mouth of the churchwarden, who in his turn affected to be very merry. "I saw plain enough," said he, "the trick you were playing us, and was willing to keep up the joke as long as possible. From what had been told me of Mr. Douglass, I knew he had too much good sense to bring an action that he could not sustain, and it was but the other day I was saying to justice Villers, that, before long, I hoped to see Mr. Douglass in the office of churchwarden, for that a more respectable man was not to be found any where. We must set the bells to ring on the occasion, that Mr. Douglass may see that his neighbors are almost as much pleased at his good fortune as he is himself."

The schoolmaster, though not bold enough to assert that he had at first been aware of the incorrect reading of the lawyer, maintained that, had the verdict been as described, he should have been justified in the sentiments which escaped him, insomuch as the decision of a British jury would have proved, as plain as two and two make four, that the calculations of Mr. Douglass had been worked in error. He declared he had much rather enumerate the good qualities of Mr. Douglass, who he had always considered a man of education, than subtract from his merits: pronounced him worthy to be classed among gentlemen, and considered it the undoubted interest of the inhabitants of Yewford to cultivate good fellowship with so respectable a character.

The publican confessed that he had been fairly taken in, but no wonder; as he should as soon of thought of drinking a pint of neat brandy, as differing in opinion from his good friends, the lawyer, the churchwarden, and the schoolmaster, who had so long frequented the Bull. Mr. Douglass, he had no doubt, was a good fellow at bottom, and he should be glad to take from him an order for the best hogshead of ale he had in his celler.

Though the churchwarden saw through the deceit of the lawyer, and the lawyer understood the trickery of the churchwarden; though the publican laughed at the backing out of the schoolmaster, and the schoolmaster despised the selfishness of the publican; yet every one tried to persuade himself that his hollow-heartedness was unknown to his neighbor.

When the party broke up, each individual determined in his own mind to pay some immediate tribute of respect to Mr. Douglass and secure his favor; thus affording another instance of the insincerity and meanness of those who pay homage to wealth rather than to worth; who would court the rich though deformed with every vice, and despise the poor though adorned with every virtue.

"Every man is a friend to him that giveth gifts. All the brethren of the poor do hate him; how much more does his friends go far from him!" Prov. xix. 6, 7.

TESTS OF POLITENESS.

Of the gentlemen, young and old, whiskered and unwhiskered, that may be seen in Washington street any sunshine day, there is not one who does not think himself a polite man, and who would not very much resent any insinuation to the contrary. Their opinion is grounded on reasons: When they go to a party, they make a low bow to the mistress of the house, and then look round after somebody that is young and pretty to make themselves agreeable to. At a ball, they will do their utmost to entertain their partner, unless the Fates have given them to some one who is ugly and awkward, and they will listen to her remark with their most bland expression. If they are invited to a dinner party, they go in their best coats, praise their entertainer's wine, and tell the lady they hope her children are all well. If they tread on the toes of a well dressed person, they will beg his pardon. They never spit on a carpet; and in walking with a lady they always give her the inside, and, if the practice be allowable, they offer her their arm. So far, so good; but I must always see a man in certain situations, before I decide whether he is polite or no.

I should like to see how he would act if placed at a dinner between an ancient maiden lady, and a country clergyman with a small salary and a rusty coat, and with some distinguished person opposite to him. I want to see him on a hot and dusty day sitting on the back seat of a stage coach, when the driver takes in some poor lone woman, with, may be, a child in her arms, and tells the gentlemen that one of them must ride outside, and make room for her. I want to be near when his washer-woman makes some very good excuse to him for not bringing home his clothes at the usual time, or not doing up some article in exactly the style he wished. I want to hear the tone and emphasis with which he gives orders to servants in steamboats and taverns. I mark his conduct, when he is walking with an umbrella on a rainy day, and overtakes an old man, or an invalid, or a decent looking woman, who are exposed without protection to the violence of the storm. If he be in company with those who he thinks his inferiors, I listen to hear if his conversation be entirely about himself. If some of the number be very distinguished, and some quite unknown, I observe whether he acts as if he were utterly unconscious of the presence of these last.

These are a few, and but a few, of the tests by which I try a man; and I am sorry to say there are very few that can stand them all. There is many a one who passes in the world for a well bred man, because he knows when to bow and smile, that is down in my tables for a selfish, vulgar, unpolite monster, that loves the parings of his own nails better than his neighbor's whole body. Put any man in a situation where he is called upon to make a sacrifice of his own comfort and ease, without any equivalent in return, and you will learn the difference between true politeness, that sterling ore of the heart, and the counterfeit imitation of it which passes current in drawing rooms. Any man must be an idiot, not to be polite, in society, so called, for how else would he get his oysters and champaigne? *Hilliard.*

MAJ. JACK DOWNING'S LAST.

FROM THE LOG CABIN, NORTH BEND.

To my fellow-citizens from New Orleans to Downingville, and from Salt Water to the Lake Waters, up and down the country and cross wise:

Fellow Citizens: Ever since the world begun, all the huns and chases tell'd on in all parts of creation haint been only a mere flea hunt to the rale fox chase that has just been completed in these United States; by the grace of God free and independent at last.

It has been known to every body that for the last ten years it has been impossible to hatch eggs, or raise poultry, or to trust any thing at large of that natur—night arter night and day arter day—nest arter nest and chicken arter chicken, was destroyed by the foxes, and they got so bold and brazen at last they would come into the poultry-yard in open day, or any where else, and kept the hull feather'd tribe a kackling pretty much all the while. At first the folks got traps and dogs; but it got so at last, that the foxes got so numerous, it was jist as much as a dog's life was worth to attack 'em—and folks begun to despair—especially as it was found out that all the younger foxes got their directions from one rale sly fox, who as yet never had been tracked, or trap'd, or driven to his hole; he was every where, in every state, almost at the same time. And wherever he was reported to be, there it was found all the other foxes was most knowing and most impudent. So it was concluded that it was no use to try and trap the common run of foxes, but, if possible, make a general rally in all the states, and give chase to this old fox especially—and not give up till he was run to his hole, and then dig him out—for it was thought if he was only caught, all the rest would be pretty scarce. Well, this matter being agreed upon, the first thing next to be done was to select a good long-winded leader of the chase—one who would not give out, and whose horn could be heard furthest. And so we all agreed upon Old Tip,—and we got him pretty well mounted, and he sounded his horn, and its echoes went up and down rivers, and acoss valleys, and over mountains, till folks all about creation got acquainted with the sound,—and on a given day, they assembled at all their stations, and put in practice the few general rules of the chase, capering a little round, and having a few sham chases, jest to git nimble,—and then on a signal from Old Tip's horn they all started, and sich a chase, as I said afore, as then began, the hull created world has never before seen—for it was an everlasting wide and long country to chase over, and no one knowing yet where the fox would first break kiver, all hands at first went to work beating the bush. The first track was struck in Louisiana; and about 3,000 give chase there, and run him out of that state—and he streaked away north as hard as he could clip it, and knowing all the secret by-ways, escaped till he reached the state of Maine. The Maine boys were wide awake, and as soon as they struck his track there, they raised an almighty shout and headed him off. He then sheared off to New Hampshire, where they are pretty much all fox—and there for a spell took breath. But hearing the coming shout he struck for Vermont in hopes the "Green Mountings" would furnish a kiver,—but they were all awake there, and about 8000 fold jined in the chase, and he remained no longer in Vermont than he could get out on't. "Well," thinks he, "this is pretty tite work, and I'm off South agin, for they must be friendly to me there, seeing as how I tell'd all the foxes to be civil to the Southern Chickens,"—and so he slipt along to Georgia. The Georgia folks, however, not liking the natur of the breed, had already called their fox hunters together, and on the first show of a track they all opened and about 5,000 give chase there in a most noble stile, and he turned tail and run towards the middle states. In passing through the old North State of Carolina, he finds things too wide awake there to stop a minit—and jist so it continued all the way through Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania—though he bothered the hunters plagily in Pennsylvania, for they don't understand fox hunting much in that state—except in a few counties, especially in Bucks county, and that is the reason why in that county they always have good poultry and plenty on't. So he continued North. In Connecticut and Rhode Island they gave him an amazing close run—and no time to stop or double, and eenmost caught him. As for Massachusetts, he knew pritty well he stood no chance there, and so you see but one strait chase across—and taking a bite in New Hampshire, he tried for New York, and run considerable well and comfortably along the Hudson—but such a howl as met him in the west was a shiverer for him and he sheered off for Ohio, but that was out of the frying pan into the hot ashes—and looking around him and seeing all ready in the states—some 10,000, some 15,000, some more, some less—scouring the country and prepared to track—thinks he "its no use—" to the victor belongs the spiles' was the doctrine of my party, and I may as well go for it to the last," and he made a dead track to the Log Cabin at the North Bend—with about 30,0000 Buckeyes arter him and Old Tip at the head on 'em. I was standing near the door and I seed him coming, and now thinks I, here goes for Log Cabin mercy and hospitality, and I opened the door and in he streak'd—and just then came up Old Tip all of a lather. "He is safe," says I, "Ginera'; we have got him snug at last."

"Well," says the Ginera! to his friends, "fellow-citizens, the chase is up; the old fox is in my possession, and I hope that you will be satisfied that the Major and I will take good care of him, and give a good account of him. He is not in condition just now to be held up by the tail—he has had a hard run and is considerably siled; but he'll do no more harm,—let all go home and let their poultry out as in good times. You will not be troubl'd by foxes for a good spell to come, and if you are, its your own fault, not mine." And with that all join'd in three hearty cheers for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"—and thus ended one of the greatest fox chases ever heard tell'd on afore, and I have only told a very small part on't.

Yours, fellow-citizens,

J. DOWNING, Major, &c.

From the National Intelligencer.

SPLENDID CHANDELIER.

The splendid Chandelier lately suspended in the Hall of the House of Representatives, was lighted last Wednesday night; when a number of gentlemen assembled to witness its effect. We understand, from one who was present, that the effect was exceedingly beautiful and extremely brilliant. We had the pleasure of viewing and examining this splendid Chandelier last Thursday morning. It is certainly, without any exception, the largest, most elegant, and splendid Chandelier we ever beheld. We understand that it was manufactured to the order of the House of Representatives, by Messrs. H. N. Hooper & Co., of Boston, and cost $4,000.

The following description of this unique and splendid luminary, kindly furnished at our request, by a gentleman attached to the House of Representatives, will, we have no doubt, interest our readers of the National Intelligencer:

The Chandelier is of cut glass, and of the best workmanship. It has seventy-eight argand burners, arranged in two tiers or horizontal planes; the lower one has fifty-two, the upper one twenty-six burners, fitted with polished glass chimneys and ground glass shades; each burner having a distinct reservoir to contain the oil, and so arranged as to admit of removal separately from the rest.

The Chandelier has also, immediately above the upper row of burners, twenty six metallic ornaments, representing shields, with the arms of the States of the Union; it has also a band around the canopy, containing twenty-six metallic stars; the whole surrounded by an eagle, with the shield of the Union. The Chandelier contains two thousand six hundred and fifty cut glass lustres, and eight thousand cut glass spangles; the bottom is finished with cut glass dish inverted, and a metallic skeleton ball.

The rod which sustains the Chandelier is made with a revolving joint, so as to admit of its being turned round, and is hollow, to receive a glass tube, hereafter, if necessary.

The suspension rod is made of iron, and of sufficent length to reach the lantern of the Hall, fitted with secure attachments for the Chandeliers, and the chains of the balance weight are covered with brass; the chains are of iron, and made in the style of a watch chain; the pullies are also of iron; the balance weight is lead, cased with copper. All that part of the frame of the Chandelier, and its metallic ornaments, that are visible, are finished in burnished gold. The diameter of the Chandelier is 13 feet; its weight 7,500 pounds; and counter-weight the same.

A Profitable Voyage.—A Boston paper says that it is estimated that the ship Delhi, owned by William Appleton and Henry Oxnard, whose cargo is now selling in New York, will make a clear profit for her owners in one voyage, of $250,000.

ALABAMA—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Bagby sent in his message to the Legislature on the 2nd instant. The message alludes to disease and death during the current year, and the shortness of the cotton crop by at least one third less than that of the previous year, in consequence of the ravages of the cut-worm, or army worm; denies the right of the federal government to regulate the currency or supply a paper medium, and asserts the exclusive right of the States to charter banks; favors a mixed currency of specie and convertible paper, and in order to this end recommends the restriction of bank issues to ten dollars of paper for one of specie; mentions the cancelling of unsold state bonds lately in the hands of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, to the amount of $1,501,000, and that all the remaining unsold State bonds, belonging to the Bank, will soon be subjected to the same process; argues against the assumption of the debts of the states by the Federal Government, and advises a sinking fund for the redemption of the state stock, as the proper means of sustaining unimpaired the credit of the state; advises the adaptation of the criminal code to the penitentiary system, and states that the penitentiary building is to be completed by the 1st of May; recommends a reduction of the banking capital of the state from $10,860,000 to $6,000,000, and the application of the difference to purposes of education and internal improvement—the former in preference to the latter—alludes to the slave question, and the interference of abolitionists, both in this country and Europe, with the institutions of the South, and advises a Convention of the slave-holding states to adopt measures for their mutual happiness and safety; and finally recommends the election of members of Congress by general ticket, instead of districts, as equally essential to democracy and state sovereignty. *Compiler.*

What does this mean?—All accounts concur in stating, that immense sums of money have been expended by the Administration party in the New York election. Whence comes the money? is the universal inquiry. The sums expended are known to exceed the usual contributions levied upon the office holders, by thousands—Whence comes the excess? The Albany Journal throws out an intimation, which has a meaning to it. Let the reader judge for himself.

"*Where does the Money come from?*—This inquiry was borne in the mouth of every observer of the events of the recent election. Money has been poured out by the Locofocos without stint and without measure. They must have expended in this city alone ten thousand dollars. And yet it is known that the contributions from *the party* here, have been unusually small. Where, then, has the money come from? Is there not in some part of the United States, a Collector of the customs who is notoriously bankrupt, whose bail are utterly insufficient, and who has the custody of millions of the government money, kept in a Bank with his private funds and subject to his draft? Is there not reason to apprehend that there will soon be another *public defaulter* to be added to the list?"

Facts to be noted.—Gen. Harrison will carry his own state by at least 25 or 30,000 majority.

Kentucky and Indiana, which, next to his own state, are best acquainted with his qualifications, character and services, will give him overwhelming majorities.

Charles City county, Va. the birth-place both of Harrison and Tyler, gives them a majority of 150 out of 208 votes.

In Williamsburg, James City, Warwick, York and Northampton, (in the former of which John Tyler resides,) the vote in favor of the Whig ticket is nearly unanimous.

Hamilton county, Ohio, the residence of Gen. Harrison, (including Cincinnati,) has for the first time in many years given a Whig majority.

Now per contra.

Albany, where Mr. Van Buren long resided, and in the neighborhood of his birth place, gives a decided majority against him; and the state of New York, in despite of state pride and local feeling, goes against him.

Kentucky, by an overwhelming majority, gives her voice against R. M. Johnson, the Loco Foco candidate (if there be any) for the Vice Presidency.

And Davidson county, Tennessee, has for years past, gone in opposition of General Jackson.

We appeal to the jury of the vicinage. *Lynchburg Virginian.*

The election of General William H. Harrison as President of the U. States, by a triumphant majority of the states, and an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States—a majority so decisive as to put cavil out of the question, and to demonstrate beyond a doubt, the potency of the popular will in his favor—ought to bring as a natural result and consequence, peace, calmness, and cost to the nation. The whole subject of the Presidentship having been actively canvassed for two years, with an unprecedented degree of excitement, the public, in conclusion, with an unprecedented unanimity, have decided against the Administration, and in favor of the newly-chosen Chief Magistrate. Men and measures, on the one side, have been condemned totally and entirely, and men and measures, on the other, as completely upheld. Now, then, let the popular voice be respected, the will of the people acquiesced in, and the public judgment regarded. Give the new Administration a fair and impartial trial. To announce, in advance, after what has taken place, a determination to put the elements of political strife again in commotion, would be to show a spirit of factious opposition—an opposition designed to thwart and resist the wishes of the People. General Harrison will not be a candidate for re-election. At the end of four years he will voluntarily lay aside his office and his honors, and go once more, and forever, into the bosom of retirement. During those four years, he will devote himself to the good of his country. Let us all, then, unite in sustaining the patriot hero in his honest and praiseworthy efforts. *Alex. Gazette.*

From the Charleston Mercury.

Arrogance and Ignorance.—What would the British think, if some South American envoy were to arrive on their coast, object to all the usual British forms of receiving ambassadors, bring up a fleet of armed vessels to intimidate the British authorities, and, from ignorance of the English language, take umbrage at the customary expressions of diplomatic notes, demand redress for supposed insults therein, and retire in high dudgeon? Yet such was precisely the course of the British Ambassador, Lord Napier, towards the Chinese. He insisted that, for him, they should violate their time-honored usages—insisted that he should approach the Viceroy as he thought proper, by a letter direct, instead of communicating, as the Chinese laws require, through a committee of the Hong merchants: and because his name, in the Chinese language, meant "laboriously vile," deemed himself flagrantly insulted at its being so written by them. Because they did not give away to his ignorant and arrogant humor, he died of chagrin. This was one scene between John Bull and the Celestials.

As to the war now going on, it is just as though the United States should send an expedition to burn Liverpool, because there the authorities prohibited the smuggling of tobacco. We have as much right to force *negro head* and *pig tail* on Queen Victoria's people, as they to compel the Chinese to take their opium. The plea that the Chinese authorities at Canton had winked at the opium trade, or at smuggling, which the energy of the Government has at length suppressed, is about as good as if we should hold the British Government responsible for the unfaithfulness of its custom-house officers, and contend that it was precluded from enforcing its laws against smuggling, because its dishonest agents had a long time encouraged it, and many American traders would be grieviously disappointed and damaged if it were suddenly checked.

ARCTIC REGIONS.

A late number of the London Foreign Quarterly Review makes known for the first time to English readers some of the particulars of the Russian Exploring Expedition to the Northern Arctic ocean. It was conducted by land; that is, by land conveyances, sledges and dogs, over the ice, and often a considerable distance from the shore, under the charge of Lieutenant Van Wranzel, and occupied nearly five years, amidst the severest hardships. The sufferings of the party from cold, even in the mild season, were very distressing. As a sign of the severity of the cold, it is stated that in one of their night encampments, muffled up and protected by warm clothing and furs, ice was formed between their stockings on their feet from the vapor thrown off by the skin; chronometers were useless, the drop of oil within the works could not be kept fluid by any precaution, in a temperature often forty degrees below the zero of Reaumur—equal to fifty eight degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit.

The result of the expedition may be generally stated as having traced the boundaries of Asia in their highest northern latitude, and, connecting with the English discoveries and examination, as demonstrating a continuous sea or expanse of water of indefinite extent, bounding the continents on the north and entirely round the world. The problem remaining to be solved is, whether there be in still higher northern latitudes, beyond the belt of ice which skirts this coast, a Polar continent or large body of land. It has been found in all latitudes, that, beyond a comparatively small distance from the coast, the Polar sea is always open and free of ice. This distance rarely exceeds sixteen English miles, and the concurrent reports of the natives of those frozen regions, of different tribes in the high Siberian as well as in the American latitudes, lead to the impression that there is land, and inhabited land, not many miles across this water, and around the poles of the earth.

One of the natural curiosities which this region has presented to every traveller is particularly noticed in the accounts of Van Wranzel's expedition. It is the prodigious quantity of the bones of the mammoth which are found. The further north the greater is the quantity; and some of the Asiatic Arctic islands are found to be composed of little more than a mass of mammoth bones. For eighty years, Siberian traders have been conveying them away by ship loads, and they are still apparently undiminished. The like phenomenon of the existence in this inhospitable clime of immense multitudes of these herbivorous warm-blooded animals appears along the whole northern coast of Asia and America, and affords scope for a great deal of scientific speculation upon the natural history of the earth and the most curious branches of geology. *Mobile Journal.*

DEATH OF PROFESSOR DAVIS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The subjoined letter tells the melancholy tale of this gentleman's premature demise. He died on Saturday, from the pistol shot received on the Thursday before, from some unknown hand. The affair is most shocking and distressing in all its aspects—in the sudden and violent death of one who was an ornament to society and an object of affection to all who knew him—and in the dark cloud which it throws over the whole body of students—the innocent along with the guilty. This last cannot long continue. It will be dispelled, and the crime will be fixed upon the guilty. But nothing can restore the deceased to the bosom of a large and most estimable family—to the circle of admiring friends, and to the republic of letters which he adorned and ennobled. He is gone, and left but few behind him possessed of nobler traits of character—a warmer heart, a clearer head, and talents better suited for public usefulness.

We hear that the individuals on whom suspicion has fallen are not citizens of this state. *Richmond Whig.*

TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG.

Charlottesville, Nov. 15, 1840.

Gentlemen: You will have seen a brief notice in the last Advertiser of a most painful occurrence which took place at the University on Thursday night last. It was hoped and believed by the physicians and the numerous and devoted friends of Professor Davis in the neighborhood that the wound was not mortal—but time has lamentably proved the reverse. Contrary to all expectation, he expired yesterday (Saturday) about sundown, after some 48 hours of the most intense and excruciating pain. A gloom has been thrown over this whole country by this awful tragedy. I have never known so wanton, so unprovoked, and so brutal an outrage to be committed in a civilized land. The circumstances, as well as I can collect them, are about these: The 12th of November is the anniversary of a celebrated rebellion which took place in the University some three or four years ago. It has been customary, with some few of the students, to celebrate that day ever since. On Thursday night last, the 12th, there were only two or three who could be found to commemorate the event. They went forth about 9 o'clock at night, armed with pistols and disguised with masks. After making a good deal of noise upon the lawn of the University, they approached Professor Davis's residence with the design, as he believed, to insult him. He went out with the view of discovering who they were. He immediately came upon a very small person, who had a mask on, and who was otherwise disguised. He approached him, and reached out his hand to unmask him. The individual, without uttering a word, stepped back one or two paces, and fired the fatal shot. Thus has been cut down, in the vigor of intellect and the prime of manhood, a gentleman who was an ornament to society and the pride of the University.

It is not yet known who was the perpetrator of this diabolical deed. A student was arrested yesterday, and, after examining a great many witnesses, the case was adjourned over till to-morrow. The evidence against him thus far, consists of the vaguest sort of suspicion. Another student disappeared from the University on Friday, the day after Professor Davis was shot, and has not been seen or heard of since. Every effort, I trust, will be made to bring the offender to justice. In haste, your friend.

P. S. It is due to the students generally to state that they look upon the perpetrator, whoever he may be, with the utmost indignation, and that they have been very active in endeavoring to ascertain who he is.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, November 14, 1840

There is a decided improvement in confidence, if in nothing else, since the Presidential election. One of the first fruits in this city is a loan of a million of dollars by our banks to aid the Philadelphia banks in the business of resumption. Boston loans a million and a half. The loan is to be made in Philadelphia funds, and payable in post notes in N. York. This secures a general resumption of specie payments throughout the whole of the U. States on the 1st of January next. It promises a fine opening of the spring trade in February, a revival in real estate and in enterprise, and a salutary and sound currency. The only danger now is, the absence of a healthy check over the issues of the State banks, the sub treasury being but the merest farce, as it operates, the whole spirit and tenor of the law having been violated by the subterfuges of the collectors and receivers—by which I do not mean to admit the law was good for anything in any way, inasmuch as the execution of the law in its spirit was nearly an impossibility, while a pretended execution of it without any obedience to it is an immorality For the honor of the laws, therefore, and if only for that alone, it should be rubbed forthwith from the statute book.

Much curiosity is expressed in this quarter as to what the *soi disant* members of Congress from New Jersey intend to do the coming session. The very members, you will remark, who forced themselves upon the House the last session under the pretence that the popular voice was with them, submitted their case to the people at the recent election, and have been condemned by a majority immense for New Jersey, viz. over 2,300. As they passed the sub-treasury in the House, as they gave it its tone and character, it is thought by some that they will pay enough deference to the majesty of the People, at least to absent themselves from Washington the coming winter.

Gov. Morton.—One of the most remarkable instances of "ill-weaved ambition" which modern times afford, is presented by Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts. Possessed of respectable talents, and enjoying a fair reputation as a Judge of the Supreme Court of his state, with a salary of $4,000, he has long had an itching for political life, and for fourteen years in succession was he candidate for the Chief Magistracy of Massachusetts; and for thirteen years in succession was he as regularly defeated. Last year, in consequence of a temporary schism in the Whig party, he succeeded in obtaining the object at which he had so long grasped, and succeeded by a majority of a *single vote.* The Whigs brought out John Davis as their candidate this year, and the result is, that he has beaten Morton by a majority of about 18,000. Morton retires to private life, having lost his judgeship and much of the reputation which he heretofore enjoyed. *Fred. Ar.*

A Discovery.—Some three or four weeks since a party of farmers assembled together at a mound on the premises of Dr. Hughes, for the purpose of digging into the same mound, and ascertaining what it contained. They accordingly commenced operations, and after digging some three feet below the surface of the mound, they came to a layer of hard earth, similar to brick. On breaking through this layer they were not a little surprised to find a large roll of old "Continental Bills," neatly enveloped in an untanned Buffalo skin. On further search a number ancient coins were found, composed chiefly of zinc, brass, copper and pewter. But what is most remarkable, an iron time piece was found nearly at the bottom of the mound. This watch or time-peace was marked on the inside "Pela Fourche, Patre 1300, !" and on the back of it was engraved "bon vivant." The watch weighs twenty-eight ounces, and is somewhat rusted. The works are composed of brass and steel, and it is similar in style and make to the English hunter's watch of this day. Several other articles were found, the names of which our informant did not recollect, *Cincinnati Ledger.*

FROM FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, Nov. 8.

Information has been received in this city from Fort Reid, on the St. Johns, that Col. W. S. Harney, 2nd Dragoons, had captured twelve Indians, consisting of women and children, last week, in that neighborhood. He took from them about fifty blankets, some perfectly new, and a number of pieces of callico, homespun, &c. This plunder is no doubt some that was taken when Indian Key was destroyed by the wretches. Wild Cat and his party are still in this neighborhood, and committing depredations daily.

Fort Hanson, about fifteen miles from this city, was burnt three days ago. The troops that were garrisoning it (volunteers) had not left it but a few hours before it was burnt. There were eight distinct tracks discovered around the fort by the scout who discovered that the place was burnt. One of the tracks was that of a negro, and very large. It is the same party that are daily murdering our people about here, headed by Wild Cat, alias Coa coo hee.

St. Augustine, Nov. 7.

Indian Murders.—Lieut. Judd, with Mr. Fernando Falany, and three dragoons, on Sunday morning last left Fort Searle for this city. Near the eight-mile post they were fired upon by a party of Indians who were concealed in the bushes alongside the road. The Seargent and one private were killed, and Mr. Falany and one private severely wounded.—Lieut. Judd escaped miraculously. He rode with the wounded men a short distance on, when the soldier fell exhausted, and Lieut. J. dismounted, dragged him off the road, and concealed him among some bushes. Mr. Falany was wounded in the shoulder, the ball lodging in the arm.

The bodies were much disfigured, and that of the sergeant decapitated, and the head carried off.

The wounded man it is thought will recover.

Lieuts. Brown, Ridgely, and Hardee, with detachments of dragoons, went out immediately to scour the country in all directions.

The Bank Party.—It is a well authenticated fact, which we have long known, but which has in most places been kept from the mass of the people, that notwithstanding all their affected horror of Bank Aristocrats, the present and past Administrations are emphatically *the Bank Party of this country!*

From 1820 to 1830, there was a slow and cautious increase of only *twenty-two* banks in the country, and the increase of capital was only *seventy millions nine hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars;* while under the Administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, from 1830 to 1837, a short period of *seven* years, the increase of Banks was *three hundred and forty-eight,* with a capital of nearly *three hundred millions of dollars!*

On examination, it will be found that two hundred and twenty-four out of the whole number of Banks chartered from 1830 to 1837, were chartered by Jackson and Van Buren Legislatures, while their opponents, in the same time, only chartered one hundred and twenty-four, with a capital of little more than sixty-two millions, and these designed for local convenience, where the veto of the United States Bank had deprived the people of those commercial facilities which they had previously enjoyed.

We make these remarks that our readers may see what confidence to place in the almost unceasing cry of the Administration against the banking institution. *Highland Mess.*

The great Result.—In our last paper, we gave our readers the cheering assurance, that the vote of New York for Gen. Harrison, rendered his election certain. Every day has but added strength to the whirlwind of public sentiment by which Mr. Van Buren is driven from the high place which he has so unfaithfully filled. The majority against him, both of electoral and of popular votes, will be overwhelming. The particulars, as far as known, will be found in another column.

As to the new Administration, we trust it will not be distinguished for excitements, such as marked the Administration of Jackson; nor for a war upon any business interest, such as broke down the prosperity of the country under Van Buren; nor for proscription, nor "spoil," nor "rewards and punishments," nor defaulters, nor experiments, nor extravagance, such as we have experienced under both. But we look forward to a faithful administration of the Nation's affairs for the Nation's good. Having no wish to secure his own re-election, Gen. Harrison may administer the government with a single eye to its present and future prosperity. He will find many an unfaithful officer, and many a political brawler, whose time has been devoted to electioneering, instead of his proper duty, whom it will be proper for him to remove. Beyond these we hope no consideration will induce him to go. He will find a National debt of perhaps twenty millions of dollars, which he will seek to pay off as early as possible. He will find no National Bank, and we hope he will leave none, unless the people should decide, beyond all question, that they desire one. We want no new hobby for demagogues to ride into power upon. He will find business, which had been prostrated by the ruthless war upon it, gradually recovering under the influence of the confidence inspired by his election. We hope he will *let it alone.* It is not experiments that the people want. It is quiet, and the liberty to follow their own legitimate pursuits without molestation. What the country does want, are repose, economy, reform of abuses, appointment of competent and honest men to office, and a constitutional administration of the duties of Chief Executive, especially in recognizing the rights of the Judiciary and Legislature, as co-ordinate branches of the great system. These are what the country wants, and these we think will be found in the Administration of the venerable patriot Wm. Henry Harrison. *Fayetteville Obs.*

Oranges in Florida.—The Apalachicola (Florida) Advertiser of the 31st October, says: "The orange crop of this year, raised in this territory, will be worth $200,000. Hitherto that amount, and a much greater, has been paid to Havana for that one article of consumption.

Destructive Fire in Natchez.—We learn, says the New Orleans Crescent City of the 6th inst., that an entire square (of 12 buildings) has been burnt at Natchez, under the hill. Property to the amount of at least $50,000 was destroyed.

Sub-Treasury.—In the House of Representatives of Georgia, on the 4th inst. Mr. Flourney of Washington, introduced a set of resolutions opposed to the sub-treasury bill, and directing their Senators in Congress to vote for its repeal.

New Counterfeit.—Counterfeit Treasury Notes of the denomination of $50, of good imitation, and well calculated to deceive the most scrutinizing eye, are in circulation in various parts of the country. *Wheeling Times.*

Novel Salute.—At New Orleans the night after the close of the polls at the late election, a salute of twenty-six guns was fired by a committee of both political parties in honor of the peaceable and orderly manner in which the election was carried on and concluded.

Dr. Duncan has served a notice upon Nathaniel G. Pendleton, the Whig member elect from the Cincinnati district, Ohio, informing him that he intends to contest his election.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIAN.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The French minister, M. Thiers, and his colleagues, tendered their resignations on the 22d of October, which were accepted, and a new ministry appointed, at the head of which was Marshal Soult.

Rumours were afloat that Louis Phillippe would abdicate the throne of France in favor of his eldest son. This important step, it was said, would not be taken on account of any political difficulties with which the King was surrounded, but on account of domestic calamity, said to be the continual state of mental derangement under which the Queen labors since the atrocious attack of Darmes.

It is said also that the Queen Regent of Spain has abdicated, and retired to France. The Ministry were provisionally charged with the regency until the convocation of the Cortes.

It is also rumored that the Emperor of Austria will abdicate. The present monarch has always been of a feeble constitution, both of body and mind. Prince Metternich, the Atlas of Austria, has been much enfeebled by an attack of apoplexy. Such being the case, and the state of affairs having assumed somewhat of a warlike appearance, the Aulic Council have suggested the propriety of confiding the helm of state to younger and more vigorous hands. The successor of the present Emperor is his brother the Archduke Francis Charles Joseph. The Prince is thirty-three years of age, and has issue three sons and one daughter.

The events in Syria have become more grave for Mehemet Ali. Beyrout has been occupied by the Anglo Turks, who were fortifying Seyde. The Emir Bechir had surrendered. He has abandoned the cause of Mehemet Ali. The insurrection is making progress in the mountains.

Ibrahim Pacha is about to concentrate his forces.

The Turkish troops with the Pacha are deserting in strong numbers, and small detachments are sent into head quarters continually.

All the accounts from the seat of war received since our last, confirm the news of the successes of the allies, the rising of the Syrians, and the defeat and discouragement of the Egyptians.

The Persecuted Jews.—The ambassador sent to Alexandria from London has succeeded in obtaining from the Viceroy

"A firman for the unconditional discharge of the nine unhappy persons confined at Damascus, on the accusation of being parties to the murder of Father Tomaso.

"Permission for such of the Jews as had fled to return to their homes unmolested.

"A general declaration that the Jews should have the same protection as all other subjects."

Presidential Election.

The following Table exhibits the result of the Presidential election in this state, as far as heard from. The two first columns present the official returns of the late election for Governor:

	August.		November.	
	Morehead.	*Saunders.*	*Harrison.*	*Van Buren.*
Anson	1100	422	1124	398
Ashe	501	534	120	
Buncombe	1335	547	984	
Bertie	483	468	111	
Bladen	329	451	346	414
Brunswick	352	247	343	223
Beaufort	846	363	961	369
Burke	1555	367	1334	
Cabarrus	840	395	891	351
Columbus	242	268	204	317
Carteret	442	287	ooo	ooo
Currituck	90	525	326	
Chatham	1075	603	1124	569
Chowan	292	203	173	
Cumberland	621	952	614	949
Camden	526	91	512	
Caswell	270	1137	ooo	ooo
Craven	671	643	666	549
Cherokee	292	130	414	113
Duplin	234	766	253	867
Davidson	1409	470	1411	309
Davie			447	126
Edgecombe	711	1298	135	1379
Franklin	383	636	374	669
Granville	873	760	933	778
Gates	381	392	21	
Greene	308	258	83	
Guilford	2811	469	2300	414
Halifax	622	446	603	440
Hertford	394	231	197	
Hyde	485	179	431	84
Haywood	438	242	431	221
Henderson			ooo	ooo
Iredell	1668	331	1798	329
Johnston	569	617	597	549
Jones	212	121	243	142
Lincoln	933	2056	1000	1938
Lenoir	264	386		136
Macon	431	203	433	168
Moore	560	517	529	488
Montgomery	1102	139	1136	105
Mecklenburg	984	1201	1000	1246
Martin	244	374	ooo	305
New Hanover	220	899	295	1046
Nash	73	782	ooo	ooo
Northampton	513	519	167	
Onslow	150	683	143	692
Orange	1662	1549	1639	1485
Person	274	553	274	579
Pasquotank	660	222	542	
Pitt	625	519	627	391
Perquimons	494	124	463	
Rowan	1622	874	942	502
Randolph	1287	346	1318	256
Rockingham	533	1000	547	905
Robeson	501	568	579	506
Richmond	678	79	820	102
Rutherford	1653	546	1802	540
Sampson	479	723	553	741
Surry	1130	984	378	
Stokes	1163	1190	152	
Tyrrell	422	44	380	83
Washington	379	95	432	54
Wilkes	1431	128	1450	114
Warren	88	705	105	754
Wayne	968	777	806	731
Wake	1030	1157	1024	1147
Yancy	392	417	ooo	ooo
	41,503	36,428		

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November 26.

A letter from a friend in Raleigh, received yesterday morning, gave us the gratifying information that the Hon. Willie P. Mangum was, on Tuesday, elected to the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term of Mr. Brown, and for six years from the 4th of March next; and William A. Graham, esq. for the unexpired term of Mr. Strange, until the 4th of March 1843. On balloting, the votes were,

For Mangum,	98
Graham,	98
Strange,	65
Brown,	61
Saunders,	2
Edwards,	1
Holt,	1

Information having been received of the election of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum and William A. Graham, esq. as senators from this state in the Congress of the United States, a meeting of the citizens of Orange was held yesterday in the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to fill the vacancies in the Senate and House of Commons of our State Legislature, occasioned by said appointments.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. James S. Smith as chairman, and Dr. James A. Craig as secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair, Mr. Giles Mebane nominated Hugh Waddell, esq. for the Senate, and Col. James Graham for the House of Commons. These nominations having been proposed by the Chair, they were adopted by the meeting by an unanimous vote.

On motion, Harrison Parker and Giles Mebane, esqrs. and Dr. James A. Craig, were appointed as a committee to wait on Mr. Waddell and Col. Grahams, and inform them of their nomination. This duty having been performed by the committee, Mr. Waddell and Col. Grahams were introduced to the meeting, and accepted the nomination in very appropriate addresses.

No farther business being presented, the meeting then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Orange was held in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday last, to nominate candidates to supply the vacancies occasioned by the election of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum and William A. Graham, esq. to the Senate of the United States.

Charles Wilson, esq. was called to the chair, and Col. Wm. Shaw appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being briefly explained by the chairman, Sidney Smith, esq. nominated Dr. Julius Bracken for the Senate and Col. John Stockard for the House of Commons; which nominations were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

On motion, Allen Parks, Jacob Hurdle, Joseph Hester and John R. Walker, were appointed a committee to confer with the nominees of this meeting and to request their acceptance of the nomination.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

We were not a little amused by observing in the Standard of last week an attempt to account for the large increase of the Whig majority in this state over the August election, by stating that "*on the day of election* it was well know over nearly all the state, that Mr. Van Buren *was certainly defeated!!!*" "If N. York and Pennsylvania had gone for him," the Standard adds, "the vote would have been *very close!*" The Standard certainly must have forgotten that in his paper issued only four days before the election, he crowed at the very top of his voice over his fancied victories in Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states, even enough to elect Mr. VanBuren without the assistance of North Carolina; and again in an extra issued only two days before the election, in which he not only claimed all those states by large majorities, but accuses the Whigs of "imposition and humbug," and even charges upon them "the lie direct," because they had stated that New York and Pennsylvania and Maine had gone for Harrison.

According to our perception of the matter, the Standard has, by this course, placed itself in a very unenviable position. If the editor believed the truth of the statements made in his paper printed on Saturday night or Sunday, and reiterated in his Extra on Tuesday, how can he suppose that the people throughout the state should have discovered on Thursday that the whole of it was only a "humbug?"

Presidential Election.

Maryland.—The official vote:

Harrison,	33,529
Van Buren,	28,754
Harrison's majority,	4,775

Tennessee.—Returns from 57 counties give a majority to the Harrison ticket of 10,557.

Illinois.—In 63 counties Harrison's majority is 2145. Twenty-seven counties yet to hear from.

Missouri.—The returns show large Whig gains; but the result was considered doubtful.

Louisiana.—In 33 parishes Harrison's majority was 3636.

Georgia.—Full returns have been received; Harrison's majority 8,297.

Michigan.—All the counties but two were heard from; Harrison 1,903 ahead.

Indiana.—Harrison's majority in 34 counties, 10,000.

Ohio.—The official returns from all the counties give Gen. Harrison a majority of 23,361. The votes were as follows:

Harrison,	147.141
Van Buren,	124,780
Birney, (abolition)	903

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Mr. Dockery was appointed Speaker *pro. tem* in consequence of the indisposition of the Speaker.

Mr. Reid presented a resolution proposing to appoint a committee of five, for the purpose of preparing permanent rules of order and decorum for the government of the Senate, during the present session, and that the rules of the last session be observed until otherwise ordered, which was adopted, and Messrs. Reid, Worth, Myers, Cooper and Speed were appointed to compose said committee.

The two Houses voted twice for three engrossing clerks, which resulted in the the election of A. Millar, Gould and Hoyt.

Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Much time was taken up in balloting for an engrossing clerk.

The standing rules of order were reported, and being read, were adopted.

On motion a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a select joint committee, to make and report joint rules of order for the government of the two Houses.

The resignation of Messrs. Brown and Strange, were read and accepted.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

Mr. Joyner [Speaker] being absent from indisposition, Mr. Dockery, of Richmond, officiated.

A message was received from the House, proposing to raise a joint select committee on Cherokee Lands. Concurred in.

A message from the House also, proposing to raise a joint select commitee to investigate the title of the state to the Swamp Lands which are to be drained under the direction of the Literary Board. Concurred in.

Friday, Nov. 20.

The following standing committees were appointed:

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Moore, Faison, Orr, Cooper, Parks, Spiers, Houlder.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Speed, Montgomery, Kerr, Bynum, Hargrave, Whitaker and Exum.

On Claims.—Messrs. Dockery, Whitfield, Melchor, Puryear, Bond, Williams, Sloan.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Morehead, Edwards, Mitchell, Gaither, Bynum, Wilson and Hill.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Shepard, Clingman, Hawkins, McDairmid, Hellen, Ribelin and Pasteur.

On Education and the Literary Fund.—Messrs. Mangum, Arrington, Shepard, Worth, Reid, Myres and Ward.

On Cherokee Lands, (on the part of the Senate)—Messrs. Clingman, Ward, Gaither and Wilson.

On the title of the State to Swamp Lands.—Messrs. Hellen and Bynum.

Mr. Mitchell presented a resolution directing the committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of constructing a turnpike road from Raleigh to the Tennessee line; which was read and, on motion of Mr. Gaither, amended and adopted.

Mr. Moore, from the committee, reported Joint Rules, which were adopted.

The message of the Governor was received, read, and the proposition of the Commons, to print five copies for each member, adopted.

Mr. Spruill presented a resolution to send a message to the Commons proposing a joint select committee on the Public Buildings and rebuilding the Capitol; and that said committee report whether the amount of money already appropriated for rebuilding the Capitol has been judiciously expended, and what amount will be necessary for its completion.—Read and adopted.

Mr. Gaither presented a bill fixing the sum hereafter to be paid for vacant lands to the state. Read first time and passed.

Saturday, Nov. 21.

Mr. Clingman presented a bill, directing the conveyance of the Commons, adjoining the town of Murphy, to the chairman of the chairman of the County Court of Cherokee; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Moore presented a resolution directing the committee on Education to inquire if any, and what alterations are expedient in the act for the establishment of common schools; which was adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, November 17.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, informing them of the organization of this House, and proposing that a joint select committee of two on the part of each House be raised to wait upon the Governor, and inform him of the organization of the two branches of the Legislature, and of their readiness to receive any communication which he may see fit to make. A message was subsequently received from the Senate, agreeing to this proposition, and informing that Messrs. Morehead and Orr compose the committee on their part; upon which Messrs. Wilson and J. T. Miller were appointed to form said committee on the part of this House. The committee, having performed the duty assigned to them, reported that the Governor would make a communication to the Legislature tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Adams moved that a committee of five members be appointed to prepare and report rules of order for the government of this House, and that in the interim the rules of the last session be observed. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Adams, Hoke, Hill, Barringer, and R. B. Gilliam were appointed said committee.

Mr. Holland moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint committee to prepare and report join rules for the government of the two Houses; but it being suggested by the Speaker, that the joint rules of the last session were to remain permanent until otherwise ordered, the motion was negatived.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Messrs. Brown and Strange, as U. S. Senators, which were read and accepted, and, on motion of Mr. Hill, sent to the Senate.

Two ballotings were had for Engrossing Clerks, which resulted in the election of Adolphus Miller, of Davie county, and Mr. Hoyt, of Pitt. One yet to be elected.

Wednesday, November 18.

Messages having been exchanged, the House proceeded to vote for the remaining Engrossing Clerk. No choice was made, Messrs. Rose and Drake running ahead.

On motion of Mr. H. C. Jones.

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate proposing the appointment of a joint select committee of three from each House to examine the apartments of the Capitol and assign to the state officers and the committees of the General Assembly, their several rooms; and that they ascertain whether any other order in relation to the Capitol be necessary.

Mr. Reid presented the pension certificates of Isabella Campbell and Martha Spears; and Mr. McLaughlin, the certificates of Mary Marshall and Ann Patterson. They were countersigned by the Speaker, and sent to the Senate.

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor of the state, of considerable length which occupied some time in the reading.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, November 19.

Another vote was had for Engrossing Clerk which resulted in the choice of John Rose, of Rockingham.

The Speaker laid before the House, a report from the Commissioners appointed to superintend the rebuilding of the Capitol.

Mr. E. P. Miller presented a petition on the subject of a new county, to be formed of Burke and Wilkes, and to be called Caldwell. Referred to special committee, composed of the members from those two counties.

Mr. Guthrie presented a bill, altering and prescribing the time at which Elections shall hereafter be held in this state. Read first time.

The following committee was appointed under Mr. H. C. Jones' resolution of yesterday; Messrs. Jones, J. O. K. Williams and Graves, of the House, and Messrs. Spruill, Arrington and Hellen of the Senate.

The following standing committees were appointed:

On Claims.—Messrs Wilson, McClease, Dickson, J. M. Covington Killian, Poindexter, Massey, Brogden, Biggs, Hawkins, McClenahan and Keener.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Grundy, Allen, J T. Miller, Reid, Graves, Holland, J. P. Caldwell, B. F. Moore, Patterson, R. Jones, Brummell, W. J. Miller.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. J. B. Jones, Baker, J. W. Lane, Murchison, Doak, Morrow, McMillan, Jacobs, Davis, Howerton, Rand, Clegg, Carson.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Paine, J. O. K. Williams, Hill, Winston, Withers, Barringer, Bryan, Thompson, Whitehurst, Robards, Holt, H. C. Jones and Miller.

On Education.—Messrs. Smith, Joiner, Bannerman, McLaurin, Mendenhall, J. Walker, Boyden, J. R. Gilliam, Wadsworth, Eaton, Cad. Jones, Beall, E. P. Miller.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Proctor, Foreman, Sullivan, J. W. Covington, Cardwell, Young, G. W. Caldwell, Spruill, Huggins, Russell, King, Wm. B. Lane and Patton.

Friday Nov. 18.

Mr. Reid presented the petition of citizens of Cumberland, Moore, Chatham and Wake, praying the erection of a new county out of portions of said counties. Referred.

Mr. Lilly presented a petition from sundry citizens of Montgomery, with a bill to carry the prayer thereof into effect, entitled a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Stanly. Read first time and passed.

Mr. Boyden introduced a bill to prevent litigation; which was read the first time and passed. [Proposes to impose heavier penalties upon collecting officers failing to account.]

Mr. Hill introduced a bill concerning pilots and commissioners of navigation for Cape Fear River; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell introduced a petition from sundry citizens of the county of Iredell, praying amendments of the law establishing common schools. Referred.

Mr. Siler presented the petition of John B. Edward and James McHan; and Mr. Wadsworth pension certificates from the county court of Craven.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, the two Houses went into an election for Secretary of State, when William Hill, esq. was unanimously re-elected.

On motion of Mr. Mills,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying off and constructing a central public road from Raleigh through the south-western part of North Carolina, to Asheville, in Buncombe county; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. McLaurin presented a resolution in favor of Samuel Terry, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Hill introduced a resolution for furnishing the standing committees of this House with the Revised Statutes, &c. to be deposited in the Secretary's office at the close of the session; and H. C. Jones for procuring temporary window curtains; which were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Barringer reported joint rules of order; which were ordered to be printed.

The following committees were appointed:

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Winston, Barringer, Hoke, Mendenhall, R. B. Gilliam, Boyden, Eaton, G. W. Caldwell and H. C. Jones.

On Finance—Messrs. J. P. Caldwell, Biggs, Burns Foreman, Reid, Thompson, Graves and J. O. K. Williams.

On Private Bills—Messrs. E. P. Miller, McLaughlin, Walker, Guthrie, Brummell, Bannerman, McLaurin, Baker, Adams, Spruill, Wadsworth, Stallings and Proctor.

On the Library—Messrs. Paine, C. Jones and J. R. Gilliam.

On the Cherokee Lands (on the part of the Commons,) Messrs. Siler, Cardwell, Boyden, Grandy and Patton.

The House agreed to go into an election of Solicitor for the 6th circuit on Monday. Messrs. J. R. Dodge, Bartlett Shipp, and H. C. Jones are in nomination for the appointment.

Saturday, November 21.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Reid, to incorporate the Little River Manufacturing Company of Cumberland county. By Mr. Siler, authorizing the Governor to appoint an agent in the county of Macon or Cherokee. Read first time and referred.

Messrs. Rand, Poindexter, Smith, Hoke and Guyther were appointed to compose the committee, on the part of the house, on public buildings.

Messrs. Paine and B. F. Moore form the House Committee to investigate the title of the state to the swamp lands which are to be drained.

On motion of Mr. Reid,

Resolved, that the committee on propositions and grievances be instructed to enquire into the expediency of restoring to the several courts jurisdiction of pleas, where the same has been heretofore abolished.

On motion of Mr. Biggs,

Resolved, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the propriety of providing that the real estate be made assets in the hands of administrators and executors for the payment of debts; and that all debts against the estate of deceased persons be made of equal dignity, and in case of a deficiency of assets, paid *pro rata*.

Heavy Voting.—Massachusetts has given a total poll of not less than 120,000 votes, which is an increase of nearly 20,000 over any previous ballot. New York has given at least 440,000, which is an increase of 35.000 over any former vote. Pennsylvania has given 290,000, which is more by 40,000 than ever given before. The other states have mostly increased in a like proportion. In short, there has never been so full an expression of popular opinion through the ballot boxes as on this occasion. *Nat. Intel.*

SPECIAL ELECTION.

At a special election held in Richmond county, on the 12th inst. for a member of the House of Commons, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George Thomas, Col. John W. Covington (Whig) was elected. The poll stood: Covington (Whig) 597—Terry 149.—Mr. C. has taken his seat. *Register.*

Rhode Island Senator.—The Hon. James F. Simmons has been elected Senator in the Congress of the United States from the state Rhode Island, in the place of the Hon. Nehemiah R. Knight, whose term of service is soon to expire. The selection seems to give much satisfaction to our political friends in that state.

To the Editor of the Recorder:

Dear Sir: Do me the favor to publish the following "useful receipt," taken from the Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald, for making a composition which will render wood entirely incombustible. It is very simply prepared, and quite easy of application, being used the same as paint, with an ordinary brush. A good coat of it applied to the floor under stoves would be an excellent precaution.

Take a quantity of water, proportioned to the surface of wood you may wish to cover, and add to it as much potash as can be dissolved therein. When the water will desolve no more potash, stir into the solution, 1st, a quantity of flour paste of the consistency of common painter's size; 2d, a sufficient quantity of pure clay to render it of the consistency of cream. When the clay is well mixed, apply the preparation as before directed to the wood; it will secure it from the action of both fire and rain. In a most violent fire, wood thus saturated may be carbonated, but will never blaze. If desirable a most agreeable color can be given to the preparation by adding a small quantity of red or yellow ochre.

It might also be useful for you to mention in your paper, especially at this season of high winds, that a handfull or two of sulphur thrown on to the fire when a chimney is burning out, will almost instantaneously extinguish the flames.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Christie, Mr. THOMAS C. HAYS to Miss SARAH HOBBS.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
26 Thursday,	7	5	4 55				
27 Friday,	7	5	4 55	First	2	7	48 morn
28 Saturday,	7	6	4 54	Full	9	0	36 after.
29 Sunday,	7	6	4 54	Last	16	8	38 morn
30 Monday,	7	7	4 53	New	23	8	56 after.
1 Tuesday	7	8	4 52				
2 Wednesday	7	8	4 52				

Junto Academy.

THE FALL SESSION of this Academy will close on the 15th of next month, and the next session will commence on the 15th January, 1841.

This institution is divided into two departments, English and classical. In each department the course of instruction is full and complete. In the English, are taught, in the first class, Reading, Writing, and Arithmatic, at five dollars per session of five months; and in the second class, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Atlas, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c., at eight dollars per session. In the classical department, is taught a full and complete academical course of Latin and Greek literature; the tuition fee is twelve dollars and a half per session. In this department students are prepared for any of our Universities. No day students will be taken in either department; each student entering the Academy will be considered bound for the tuition fees, from the time he enters to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for the loss of time, except in case of sickness. Every possible care will be taken to promote the advancement in literature, morality and virtue, of each student placed under our care.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate eighteen or twenty students with board, and good out rooms, for seven dollars and a half per month, except candles and mending.—Good board can be had convenient to the Academy, at from six to six and a half dollars per month.

DANIEL W. KERR, *Principal.*

Raleigh Star, Standard, and Register, copy the above six weeks, every other week, and send account to the subscriber, Post Master at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

November 14 49—

Stray Cattle.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation, on Little River, last summer, three Yearlings and one black Heifer, with white face, and marked with a crop in the left ear and slit in the right ear. Any information of said cattle will be thankfully received.

JOSIAH TURNER.

Nov. 24th. 49—

A Negro for Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 26th day of December next, before the court house door in Hillsborough, a likely Negro Girl, about 16 years of age, belonging to the estate of Margaret Murdock, deceased. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES A. CRAIG, } *Admrs.*
JOSEPH HOLT, }

Nov. 25th. 49—

Carriage Making.

THE subscriber, having established a Coach Shop, two and a half miles north of Hillsborough, and near Mars Hill, is prepared to make or repair

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, SULKIES, CARRYALLS,

and every kind of vehicle from a Carriage down to a Wheelbarrow. Persons wishing to have family Carriages varnished or redressed, would do well to give him a trial. He has two good hands employed, who will devote their whole attention to the shop.

GENERAL BAKER.

November 18. 48—

A CARD.

DR. JAMES & SMITH's health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the practice of his profession. He cannot promise to ride in the night, as his eye sight has so far failed him as to render night travel dangerous. He has associated his son F. J. SMITH with him in the practice, who will be able to attend to night calls, and such as offer in inclement weather. Under this arrangement all that may call will be attended to, either by day or night, in good or in bad weather.

November 4. 46—

DURHAMVILLE Female School.

I SHALL again open my School on the 2d Monday in January next, under the instruction of Miss O. L. HART and Miss BRADLEY, both of a high order of teachers.

PRICES FOR A SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

In Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$6 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography,	8 00
Natural and Moral Philosophy, History, Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Astronomy and Composition,	12 00

EXTRA.

Drawing, Painting, Needle-Work, and Embroidery,	8 00
Music,	20 00
French, Latin, and Greek Languages,	10 00
Board, including all expenses, will be,	32 00

The School will be furnished with a new Piano Forte.

I am greatly enlarging my buildings, and will be able to board a larger number of girls, with more room and comfort. My house is open at all times for boarders, without previous engagements.

This School will give a thorough and complete education to young ladies, in all the literary and ornamental branches of female learning.

This place is in the country, very retired and remarkably healthy.

JOHN H. PICKARD.

Caswell, N. C., Nov. 13. 48—3w

Equity Sale.

Thomas Moore's Petition to Sell Real Estate.

September Term, 1840.

BY virtue of a decree made in this case, I shall offer for sale, on the 5th day of December next, before the store of N. J. King & Co. in Chapel Hill, on a credit of one and two years, the Brick HOUSE in the village now occupied by Miles Davis. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

November 10. 47—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body *is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion*—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction: therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus mordid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the ills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Hearst, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sirelluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18. 48—12m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840.

Robert Jones and Robert D. Bumpass,
vs.
Henderson Bumpass.

Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of five weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise Judgment by default will be rendered against him, and the case heard *ex parte*. Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of September, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 47—5w

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE INTEMPERATE HUSBAND.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

It is, my friend, in the degradation of a husband by intemperance, where she who has ventured every thing feels that she is lost. Who shall protect her, when the husband of her choice insults and oppresses her? What shall delight her when she shrinks from the sight of his face, and trembles at the sound of his voice?

The hearth is indeed dark, that he has made desolate. There, through the dull midnight hour, her griefs are whispered to herself; her bruised heart bleeds in secret. There, while the cruel author of her distress is drowned in distant revelry, she holds her solitary vigil, waiting, yet dreading his return, that is only to wring from her by unkindness, tears even more scalding than those she shed over his trangressions.

To fling a deeper gloom across the present, memory turns back and broods upon the past. The joys of other days come over her as if only to mock her grieved and weary spirit.

She recalls the ardent lover, whose graces won her from the home of her infancy; the enraptured father who bent with such delight over his new born children; and she asks if this can be the same; this sunken being, who has now nothing for her but the sot's disgusting brutality; nothing for those abashed and trembling children, but the sot's disgusting example.

Can we wonder that amid these agonizing moments, the tender chords of violated affection should snap asunder? That the scorned and deserted wife should confess "there is no killing like that which kills the heart?" That though it would have been hard to kiss for the last time the cold lips of a dead husband, and lay his body for ever in the dust, it is harder to behold him so debasing life, that even death would be greeted in mercy.

Had he died in the light of his goodness, bequeathing to his family the inheritance of an untarnished name, and the example of virtues that should blossom for his sons and daughters from the tomb; though she would have wept bitterly indeed, the tears of grief would not have been also the tears of shame.

She beholds him fallen from the station he once adorned, degraded from eminence to ignominy; at home turning his dwelling into darkness, and its holy endearments to mockery; abroad, thrust from the companionship of the worthy, a self-branded outlaw.

Lead us not into temptation.—Three Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay became converts to the temperance cause, although previously given to 'put the enemy into their mouth that stole away their brains.' Three white men formed the charitable resolution of trying their Indian sincerity.—Placing a canteen of whiskey in their path, they hid themselves in the bushes to observe the motions of the red men. The first one recognized his old acquaintance, with an 'ugh!' and making a high step he passed on. The second laughed, saying, 'me know you!' and walked round. The last one drew his tomahawk, and dashing it to pieces, said 'ugh! you conquer me—now I conquer you.'

FEMALE PIETY.

The gem of all others which enriches the coronet of a lady's character is unaffected piety. Nature may lavish much on her person—the enchantment of her countenance—the grace of her mein, or the strength of her intellect; yet her loveliness is uncrowned, till piety throws around the whole the sweetness and power of her charms. She then becomes unearthly in desires and associations. The spell which bound her affections to the things below is broken, and she mounts on the silent wings of her fancy and hope to the habitation of God, where it is her delight to hold communion with the spirits that have been ransomed from the thraldom of earth and wreathed with a garland of glory.

Her beauty may throw a magical charm over many; princes and conquerors may bow with admiration at the shrine of her love; the sons of science may embalm her memory in the page of history—yet her piety must be her ornament, her pearl. Her name must be written in the "Book of Life," that when the mountains fade away, and every memento of earthly greatness is lost in the general wreck of nature, it may remain and swell the list of that mighty throng, which have been clothed with the mantle of righteousness, and their voice attuned to the melody of heaven.

With such a treasure every lofty gratification on earth may be purchased, friendship will be doubly sweet, pain and sorrow shall lose their sting, and the character will possess a price far "above riches," life will be but a pleasant visit to earth, and death the entrance upon a joyful and perpetual home. And when the notes of the last trump shall be heard, and sleeping millions awake to judgment, its possessor shall be presented "faultless before the throne of God with exceeding joy, and a crown of glory that shall never wear away."

Such is piety. Like a tender flower, planted in the fertile soil of woman's heart, it grows, expanding its foliage and imparting its fragrance to all around, till it is set to bloom in perpetual vigor and unfading beauty in the paradise of God.

Follow this star, it will light you through every labyrinth of life—gild the gloom that will gather around you in a dying hour, and bring you safely over the tempestuous Jordan of death, into the haven of promised and settled rest.

Atlantic Steam Navigation.—The greatest achievement, perhaps, of the present day, is the successful application of steam to ocean navigation. The influence of this grand and triumphant experiment is already felt in some measure in our commercial interests. Half the space between us and Europe is now destroyed permanently. This is very pleasant in a time of peace and shaking of sands. It were less so perhaps in times of commotion and wild war's alarms. Politically considered, some will think it were better to have two Atlantics between the continents of American and Europe than annihilate the old one. The nearer we approach each other, the greater our danger of getting intertangled and involed in each other's troubles. However, there is no stopping this space annihilating progress; we must fall in and make what good we can out of it. One thing it were well to consider that this steam navigation is not always to be a mere freight carrying or pleasure seeking intercourse. These same 500 horse power contrivances can do other work than carry laces and silks and the like from land to land. They may suddenly become they Mercuries of war, floating battle fields, flying artillerists with a vengeance; and, whenever this may happen, the whole field and circumstances of war must be changed. The fate of nations will be cast, not on Waterloo fields, but on the ocean; not by glittering masses of infantry, but by dingy steam engine men, driving about their war machine, light as gossamer, with 500 horse power, and Perkins' steam guns to match.

Phila. Sentinel.

Whitefield.—Once upon a time, when the celebrated Whitefield was addressing an immense crowd with his accustomed fervor and eloquence, under the shade of a venerable tree in the Meadows at Edinburgh, a poor creature, thinking to turn him into ridicule, had perched himself on one of the overhanging boughs right above the preacher's head, and, with monkey-like dexterity mimicking his gesticulations, endeavored to raise a laugh among the audience. Guided by the looks of some of his hearers, Whitefield caught a glance of him, but, without seeming to have noticed him, continued his discourse. With the skill of a practised orator, he reserved the incident for the proper place and time. He was expatiating at the moment on the power and the sovereignty of Divine grace. With gathering force and earnestness he told of the unlikely objects it had often chosen, and the unlooked for triumphs it had often achieved. As he rose to the climax of his inspiring theme, and when in the full sweep of his eloquence, he suddenly paused, and turning round, and pointing slowly, at the wretch above him, exclaimed in a tone of deep and thrilling pathos—"Even he may yet be the subject of that free, that resistless grace." It was a shaft from the quiver of the Almighty. Winged by the Divine Spirit, it struck the scoffer to the heart, and realized in his conversion the glorious truth it conveyed. *Scottish Guardian.*

Length of Days.—A memoir addressed to the Academy of Sciences at Munich, by Dr. Tenzen, contains the following notice of the length of days in the principle cities of Europe. At Berlin and London the longest day has sixteen and a half hours, and the shortest seven and a half. At Stockholm and Upsal, the longest has eighteen and a half hours, and the shortest five and a half. At Hamburg, Dantzic, and Stettin, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven. At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk, the longest has nineteen and the shortest five hours. At Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two and a half. At Wardorbus, in Norway, the day lasts from May 21 to July 22 without interruption; and in Spitzbergin the longest day lasts three months and a half.

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 48—

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS!
NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Drab, Mixed, } CLOTHS.

Black, Drab, and Fashionable, } CASSIMERES.

SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.

Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter, } VESTINGS.

French, German, and English, } MERINOES.

Plain, Figured, Black, and Black & Lead, } MOUSELINS DE LANE.

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43—

NEW AND CHEAP
GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the firm of O. F. Long & Co. are requested to call at the Store of J. Webb, Jr. & Co. and settle by cash or note, by the first of January; after that time all accounts remaining open will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

O. F. LONG & Co.

October 29. 45—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1840.

Polly Taylor, vs. *Elisha Taylor.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elisha Taylor, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him

JOS. C. NORWOOD, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 47--6w

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, for an act of incorporation for Fairfield Academy in Orange county.

November 18. 48—

☞ Look at this!

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Orange county, September term, 1840. I shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Edmund Herndon, deceased, on Wednesday the 2d day of December next.

36 likely Negroes,

of both sexes and of different ages. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

WM. NICHOL, *Adm.*

October 19. 45—3w

For Sale,

A GENERAL assortment of CASTINGS.
30 Sacks of SALT,
20 Kegs of NAILS. By
J. WEBB, Jr. & Co.

October 14 43—

Cast-Iron Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, at his Foundry, six miles north east of Hillsborough, a quantity of One and Two Horse Moulds.

JOHN WILKINSON.

October 23 45—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

Notice.

AT August term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, the subscriber was qualified as executor to the last will and testament of JOHN SOUTHARD, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; He, therefore, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES SOUTHARD, *Ex'r.*

October 10. 44—

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to incorporate a Company to construct a Turnpike Road from Raleigh by way of Hillsborough to Greensborough.

September 30. 41—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW
Fall and Winter
GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Heavy double mill'd Drab Cloth, for OverCoats
Do. do. Grey do. do
Do. do. Beaver do. do.
Do. do. Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets,
Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,
Super Whitney & Green Makinaw Blankets
Duffle and twilled ditto,
Blanket and Cloth Over coats,
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Oil Cloth,
French and English Merinoes,
Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Lane,
French, English and American Prints,
Black and Blue black Bombazines,
Black and Colored Silks,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Worked Collars and Scarfs,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
New Style Hoods, Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, Prussian Blue,
Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 44—

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,
20 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS,
By PARKER & NELSON.

October 23. 44—

Orange County, August Term, 1840.

ORDERED, That advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that a majority of the Justices of the Peace in and for this County, are requested to meet at November Term next, on Tuesday, to take into consideration whether the office of County Trustee in this county shall be abolished.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

August 28. 36—3m

NEW WATCHES,
Jewellery and Fancy
Articles.

Lemuel Lynch,

respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes,
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Brittannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice—To Printers.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q., Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

A PRINTER

September, 1840. 38—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

Notice.

AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Orange country, the subscriber was qualified as executor to the last will and testament of GEORGE NEASE, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; He, therefore, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JACOB NEASE, *Ex'r.*

Obtober 20. 44—

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 29—

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber.

Superior Cognac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality.
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
rish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 82—

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hatchborn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—61

Hats and Shoes.

PARKER & NELSON have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap)
15 Cases SHOES—Comprising,
Ladies' Kid Slippers,
Do. Buskin Walking Shoes,
Misses' Kid Slippers,
Do Walking Shoes,
Men's Kip Brogans,
Do. Stout do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 23. 44—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1840.
James Whitsitt v. *Joseph Freeland.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Freeland, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 25—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—March Term, 1840.

Wm. Holt and others, vs. *Nicholas Holt and others,* } Petition to sell Land.

IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas Holt, the heirs at law of Jacob Holt, deceased, David Cotner and Milly his wife, Henry Coble and Polly his wife, and the heirs at law of Sally Wolf deceased, who are defendants in this case all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

J. WEBB, *C. M. E.*

July 20, 1840.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1840.
Samuel Wortham v. *Thomas Burton.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff in this case, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for three weeks successively, that said plaintiff be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and show cause, if any he hath, wherefore a judgment rendered in his favor against Thomas Burton and Person Nichols, at February Term, 1840, of said Court, shall not be set aside.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 80. 37—3w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1840.
Chesley P. George's heirs v. *Zachariah Trice and others.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Trice and J. C. Brassfield, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Trice and John C. Brassfield appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 50 41—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1840.
James Webb agent of the Bank of Cape Fear, v. *William L. Durham's heirs at law.*
Petition to sell Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaiah Durham, Thomas Durham, Ferdinand Durham, and Delilah Durham, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv $4:50. 41—6w

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year